#### Business Motices.

LILLE'S

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES. To combine perfect Fire Proof qualities with a Reliable Pro-tion from Burglers, has long been the great desideratum of Safe manufacturers. But all attempts of this kind, by using any armanufacturers. But all attempts of the proved utter failure, and rangement of sheet or boiler iro, have proved utter failure, and no protection against the attacks of skulful b orgians, as the daily neprots in our papers will testify. Nine-tenths of the safes in use reports in our papers will testify. in this country are ENTIRELY WORTHLESS, so far as their burglar

proof qualities are concerned.

By a Scientific Combination of CHILLED AND WROUGHT IRON.

LILLIE'S SAFE is made impenetrable to the drill, while the

Is made in penetrable to the drill, while the Commination Lock, without key-hole, prevents the introduction of powder, and renders the picking of the lock an absolute in possibility. The Fire-Proof qualities of these Safes are unsurprased, as has been proved by thorough tests and numerous accidental fires.

THESE SAFES ARE WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.

Parties intending to purchase Safes are desired to call and ex-amine our stock, and satisfy themselves by comparison, as to the

FAIRBANKS & Co., Agenta, No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

A CURE FOR INFLUENZA, COLDS, &C.

It is impossible to conceive or appreciate the benefits to be lerived from purgation unless the trial is made when suffering attack of influence, and at that stage when th and headache and constriction of the chest are most op. taking root and soon springing forth in form of deadly consump. patient should be warmly covered in bed, and in an hour or s after taking the Pills, if the headache continues, whether with occasional chills or not, take of hot boneset tes or other hot occasional chills or not, because it is apt to produce vomiting, and one or two good "cascades" are highly beneficial, and great and one or two good "cascades" are highly beneficial, and great ly assist the cutiole in the healthful resumption of its appropriate functions. After vomitting—the Pills never come up in these cases—take a spoomful of gruel and a moreel of bread, and try and compose yourself to sleep. In three or four hours you wake, the pills begin to operate. Now have ready some cold or warm gruel, of which take a spoomful occasionally. This simple expedient prevents the faintness experienced sometimes from the full operation of the Pills in these cases, and, in fact, is a method it were well to adopt in all cases where full purgation is practiced. Pull purgation is meant when the solid and all specially fecal contents of the howels are removed, as is the case with all full purgation with Brandern's Pills. Now, in these attacks of Influenza, this practice being followed, one or two days confinement to the house will cure entirely in a mejority of cases. But Influenza, this practice being followed, one or two days confinement to the house will cure entirely in a majority of cases. But if not, let the Pilis be persevered in with every 12, 24 or 48 hours, If not, let the 'case may seem to require. Read article "Se, cret of Continuation," page 19 of pamphiet on "The Method of Curing Disease with Brandreth's Pills "Lindment to the chest setimes a warming plaster, are desirable. I would suggest and sometimes a warming plaster, are desirable. I would suggest that BRANDRETH'S LINIMENT is all a liniment can be. Major-Gan Sandford's published letter as to its quality speaks volumes. And Allcock's Ponous Plasters will also be found to comprise in them all the qualities desirable. If a constant cough trouble you, let the Plaster be placed crosswise upon the chest, so as to reach about half an inch upon the windpips (traches). A good rubbing with the Liniment by some laved one upon the throat and chest is sure to be beneficial. But it is the full purgation which must be relied upon to cure the disease and restore health. And when this method has been enforced with BRANDRETH'S PILLS, it has never been known to fail, where health was a possible attain-

The above mode of administering the Pills will be found efficacious in breaking up Fevers and Inflammatory Affections gener ally, especially Pleurisy, Rheumatism, &c., &c. B. Brandretti.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

With important improvements.

With important improvements.

The Great Economizer of Time and Preserver of Health.

Orrice, No. 568 BROADWAY, New YORK.

It is found by accurate experiment that the stitching of a shirt, requiring by hand thirteen nours and thirty-one minutes, can be done by this Machine in one hour and five minutes.

Other work is done with equal facility.

is done with equal facility.

The Lock STATCH MADE BY THIS MACHINE,
Is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and that presents the
same appearance upon each side of the seam. It is made with
two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in
the centre of it.

SINGER'S No. 2 SEWING-MACHINE .... \$100 

well known to be without any successful rival in the market, Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing-Machines. Singer's Machines make the best Pamily Sewine-Machines at \$50 and \$75 are capable of

performing in the best style all the sewing of a private family.

HEMMING-GAUGES REDUCED to

L. M. BINGER & Co., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.

No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. FINKLE & LYON'S SEWING MACHINES-War-

market, or money refunded.

B. B.—PRICE REDUCED to \$50.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES. "We prefer them for family use."—| Tribune.
"They are the favorites for families "—| Times.
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BARTHOLF'S CELEBRATED SEWING-MACHINES.
FAMILY MACHINES.
FRICES REDUCED FROM \$80 to \$50.
BARTHOLF'S MASUFACTURING Co.,
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LESTER'S LOCK-STITCH SHUTTLE SEWING-

Machines.

Equal to any in the market.

Priors \$50 and upward.

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THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE CO.

have REOPENED at No. 495 Broadway, where they offer for sale their celebrated Noiseless Sewing-Machines, at REDUCED PRICES. BRANCH OFFICE, No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,

The Great Fire-Proof Safe of the World, secured with the best Powder and Burgian-Proof Locks. Bankers', Jewelers', and House Safes made to order. QUIEK BROTHERS, No. 90 Maiden-lane, N. Y. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS

Is the best and chespest article for Dressing,
Beautifying, Cleaning, Curling,
Preserving and Restoring the Hair.
Ladies, try ft. For saley Druggists and Perfumer. FURNITURE-EXTRAORDINY.

Processes that of Broadway FURRITURE can be purchased of up, at No. 87 Bowery, at about half Broadway PLP. Druga. loys 156 hands, and lays in his stock for not cash prices. He sum deep and six stories high, filled from roof to his stories for few lines of FURRITURE and MATTRESSES, and basement with all que whimself to be undersold by any man.

REMOVAL .- The sa hecribers would respectfully nform their friends and patrons ta, "t they have removed

No. 569 BROADWAY, corner of Prince . rect. which is now opened with an entire new stock of WATCHES, JEWELEY, &c.

MANY & Lewis, No. 569 Broadway, New York. SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

Useful in Every House.
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Manufactured by H. C. Syalding, No. 30 Platt-st.
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FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
With HALL'S Patent Powder-Proof Locks,
Afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world.
S. C. Herring & Co.,
No. 251 Broadway, opposite City Hall, N. Y. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS, and TOUPEES

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FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

Will positively cure CHOLERA INFASTUM, DYSENTERY, and MARRHEA, WIND CROLIC, and all diseases incident to the process
of Toothing. It gives rest to the mother, and relief and health
the infant. Perfectly Safe in All Cases. Sold by all nazista, 25 cents per bottle, and at the office, No. 18 Cedar-et.

RUPTURE CURED-BY MARSH & Co.'s RADI-BALLATIC TRUES. Also, SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS for various seeins, SUFFORTERS and SHOULDER BRACKS. Instruments for Seformities made to order. No. 2 Veery-st., Astor House N. Y. Cadles' sulvate rooms and female attendants. Also, Marss, Con-

MARAVILLA cures Baldness, removes Dandruff, and prevents the hair from falling out. Sold by all druggists, a st F. Pitt's Retail Depot, No. 769 Broadway. BANKES & PARK, Nos. 18 and 15 Park-row. CHARLES EANEST & CO. No. 96 Maiden-lane

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BMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
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Respectfully invite atrention to their Fall STYLES of
ROYAL WLITON,
VELVET, TAFESTRY, AND BRUSSELS CARPETING.
Also, Imperial, Three ply and ingrain Carpeting of every variety of syle and 'grade; English and American Floor Oilcloths, Rugs, Druggers, &c., &c. DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.-ROBERT M.

ATRICE is sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and tatest Proof Defiance Locks and Cross Sars. Also, Burgiar-troof Sideboard and Parior Safes, for silver plate. Depot, No. furray 4b., corner of College-place. (Formerly No. 192 Fearl-st.) Wigs, \$8; Tourees and Hair Dye.—Cam-naon's Manufactery, No. 199 Fulcon-st., Brooklyn, inventor of the new Hewas Hair Foundation Wigs. Our stock of Ladies' Haif Wigs, Braids, etc., is unequaled. Our reliable Hair Dye and wholesale and retail. THE EXCESS OF LIGHT AT WHITE'S longer a mystery. The rays of light denoting among

FALL STYLE HATS FOR 1856, dition there, have caused the universal advice: FOR THE FASHIONS OF THE DAY, GET YOUR HATS AT NO 216 BROADWAY. on exhibition the

ANOTHER MATCH.-KNOX, of No. 212 Broad ANOTHER MAICH.—RAND, Of NO. 212 Drosdy, corner of Fultonest, is ready to back himself against Eleven of England (hatters) in the production of Hars, and is willing to take his present Fall style as a specimen. It is elegant graceful, and most becoming, and is sure to be a favorite with the elite. He has a splendid assortment of Hars and Cars on hard, suitable for the season.

GENIN'S HAT STORE, No. 507 Broadway. TRADE SUPPLIED WITH
THE CLARET-BROWN MAGENTA HAT.

TRADE SUPPLIED WITH
THE CLARET-BROWN GENIN'S HAT STORE, No. 507 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Ost. 10, 1859.

MESSRS. B. G. WILDER & Co., No. 191 BROADWAY, N. Y.,

THE WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER BAFE, Which we purchased of you, delivered up its contents, consisting of our Books, Insurance Policies, Moneys, &c., in good order after being exposed to an intense heat for upward or sixty

		isy night, the 7th last.		
- 20		Walght,	GILLIES	& BRO.
	DR. M	MOTT'S CHALYBEATE		20000
IRON IRON IRON	IRON IRON IRON IRON	Principal Office No. 339 Broadway, and for sale everywhere.	PILLS PILLS PILLS	PILLS PILLS PILLS PILLS

GAS! GAS! GAS! GAS! GAS! GAS!

A splendid assortment of Gas Fixtures and French Bronzes for sale, at very low prices, at

STEPHEN PHILBIN'S WARRROOMS,

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Btores, private due-llings and public buildings of any kind fitted up with gas pipes in the most approved manner, and on reasonable terms.

Orders for Plumbing work promptly attended to as usual.

HECKERS' FARINA is in the highest repute as HECKERS' FARINA is in the highest repute as a pure preparation from wheat, without the admixtore of say other state, and hence is invaluable in the Summer season. Extending used at the Astor House, St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, and other first-cless Hotels and Saicons, it is rapidly becoming an indispensable dish on all good tables.

Manufactured and add at the Croton Mills. No. 201 Cherry-st., New York. A liberal discount to dealers. For sale generally by grocers and druggists.

Hecker & Brother's Flour and Farina are now exhibited for competition at the Fair of the American Institute, Palace Garden.

# New-York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1859.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

So notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What-wer is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Comm

Susiness letters for THE TRIBUNE should in all cases addressed to Horace Greekey & Co. WM. PATTON, WATERBURY, Conn., receives THE TRIBUNS

at 12 m. P. L. Gilbert (Museum Building) Albany, bas The Tribune P. L. GILBERT (Museum bounds).
J. P. Pore is our Agent in Fall. River for the sale of The Tairuns. Our Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly editions can be obtained from him

To Advertisers.

Those who wish to advertise in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, will please send in their announcements as early as possible. Having a larger circulation than any other weekly newspaper, it is the very best medium through which to reach all parts of the country. Price, One Dollar a line, each insertion. Advertisements for this week's issue must be handed in to-day.

The mails for Europe by the steamship Asia will close this morning at 114 o'clock.

Lancaster City, Pa., yesterday gave a strong majority for the Opposition ticket, in spite of Mr. Buchanan's presence, which failed to inspirit and animate his supporters. His party usually has a large majority there, and gave him a very large

The Pro-Slavery Democracy of New-Hampshire yesterday determined, after a smart struggle, to subject Mr. Asa P. Cate of Northfield to another flogging as their candidate for Governor. The msjority seem to have acted on the principle that a beaten man should be purmeled till he cries enough!

The Democratic State Committee and State can didates held an anxious meeting in our city yesterday. Their object was to deplete the nabobs of their party of the wherewithal to carry on the nding contest. We believe the cont their bankers and brokers were quite liberal. Presuming on the ignorance of political matters usually prevailing among our citizens, they circulated a report that they expect to carry the State next month !

The State Election in PENNSYLVANIA yesterday appears to have gone decidedly against the Sham Democracy, contrary to all reasonable expectation. The Opposition ranks were in disorder; there was no serious effort put forth to call out the vote. and the poll is a very light one; but we are confident, from the scattering returns at hand up to I A. M., that the People's or Opposition State Ticket is elected. The new Legislature is also probably Opposition.

The midnight celebration of the Sons of Malta last night, was the most notable local event of the day. A strange throng of masked and disguised men formed the procession; the mystic volume, and most of the peculiar regalia of the Order were borne aloft; the red-cross banner symbolized their Maltese origin, and each and every member seemed to consider himself the real original whose full length portrait confronted him on his initiation. There was a great deal of curiosity on the part of the people to know something of this strange fraternity; but they were not particularly " satisfied," the disguises and the novel character of the regalia defying all attempts at interpretation. The details of the procession are recorded in another column.

#### THE TRIBUNE'S POLICY.

During the last six months, a timely and earnest discussion of the true policy of the Republican party, with especial reference to the next Presidential Electon, has been kept up by the journals. The views expressed by THE TRIBUNE have, very naturally, received considerable attention. Most of the comments incited by them have been adverse to their tenor and purpose. Of this, we never thought of complaining. But we do complain that, up to this hour, so far as we have observed, no journal taking different views, has fairly quoted what we had put forth and made objections to that, but, in every instance, such a policy and purpose were ascribed to us as our critic saw fit, and his missiles were hurled at this creature of his brain as if it were our own. If any one will quote what we say, he is welcome to belabor it to his heart's content. But when, in defiance of our repeated assurances and protests, it is coolly assumed that we propose to distand the Republican party, to change its name, to surrender its distinguishing principle, to form a hybrid party, half Republican, half American, &c., &c., we can only hope that those who resort to this style of argumentation may

never find it wielded against themselves.

National triumph of Republican principles at the earliest possible day? To this end, it seems to us essential to so treat those hitherto adverse to us that they may be induced henceforth to cooperate with us. Of the Four Millions who voted for President in 1856, but one third voted for Fremont: we labor to make that third more than baif in 1860. To this end, it seems to us essential that not only the men who opposed us in 1856, but even the organizations then arrayed against us, especially those which are visibly crambling into decay, should be treated with deference. Though there is practically no more an American party, yet there are good men who belonged to that party while it existed who are essentially with us on the main question of arresting the diffusion of Slavery, and who will act with us hereafter if not it sanely repelled. So with tens of thousands of Anti Lecompton Democrats. We know no way of converting a minority into a majority but by gaining over a portion of its former adversaries; and, as men's prejudices often exert an important influence over their action, we trest tenderly as is consistent with duty the prejudices of those we hope and strive to win over to our side.

To gain recruits to the Republican party, it has seemed to us important to show that it is no personal party-that it is not devoted to the aggrandizement of any man or clique—that it is ready to support candidates hitherto belonging to adverse organizations if thereby its purpose can be promoted. It has seemed to us important to treat the selection of our National candidates for 1860 as though it were not a matter of course that some designated person should have this or that place on the ticket, but as if all who have hitherto acted, and even those who shall hereafter act with us, were eligible to the highest honors in our gift. An ascendant, confident party may bestow its nominations as rewards; a party that is struggling up from impotence to power, must consider, first, not which among its competent and worthy members it would prefer to honor, but which of them it may reasonably hope to elect. It may be, indeed, that he who stands first in its affections, is at the same time the most acceptable of its statesmen to that large number of voters who are to be won from indifference or hostility to adherence and active cooperation; but this does by no means follow of course, and is not to be assumed with safety. In the absence of proof either way, the presumption is against it

It is the practice of our adversaries to stigmatize the Republicans as a "Seward party," and to assume that Gov. Seward is of course to be their candidate for next President. It has seemed to us expedient not to aid them in this course. Gov. Seward may be the Republican candidate in 1860: if he is, no one need be assured that he will be most heartily supported by this journal; but, if a candidate at that election, be will be freely chosen by our own Convention, not imposed upon us by our adversaries. If, when our delegates come together in National Convention, he is found, on a comparison of notes, the man whose nomination will most probably insure our triumph, then we are for him of all men; but if it should appear that another Republican can probably carry States which he cannot, while losing none that he can carry, then we are for that other, most determinedly. And so, it seems to us, every one should be who esteems principles above men If our bitterest enemy, being essentially a Republican, can probably secure the vote of one more State than our best friend, then we are for that enemy

and against that friend. We have sometimes spoken favorably of the se lection of Edward Bates of Missouri as our standard-bearer, simply because his position and antecedents seemed such as to render him most available as a candidate. Having lived nearly or quite all his days in a Slave State, and being widely known as a conservative statesman of ripe years and estimable character, and having (though never an American) supported Mr. Fillmore in 1856, we have believed that he would receive the votes of most of the Americans and Whigs, and thus secure the vote of at least Maryland, and perhaps of Missouri and Delaware also; while the fact that he, though formerly a slaveholder, ceased (years ago) to be such, through the legal manumission of his human chattels, seemed to us to go far toward assuring Republicans that his heart is with them. We have understood, too, that he has steadily condemned the policy inaugurated in the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and the whole series of Democratic outrages whereof Kansas was so long the victim. If there be any mistake on this head, then of course be is not a possible Republican candidate; but if Mr. Bates shall prove heartily and openly favorable to the policy of confining Slavery to the existing Slave States, then we must still regard him with decided favor. At all events, we are glad of having had an opportunity to show that we would cheerfully support for President one who was against us in 1856, provided he be substantially

with us now. Col. Fremont has many earnest advocates as the next Republican candidate-many more than those whose intercourse is mainly with leading politicians and notables have any idea of. We doubt whether any man could poll a larger vote in the States that went for him in 1856. Senator Fessenden of Maine, Gov. Banks of Massachusetts, Senator Cameron and Judge Read of Pennsylvania, Gov. Chase and Senator Wade of Ohio, Senator Trumbull and Abraham Lincoln of Illinois, all appear to have friends who will in due time present their names in connection with the Presidency, and will be ready to give reasons for their respective preferences. Whoever among these we have named may be nominated, will be warmly, unanimously, and we trust successfully, supported. Meantime, be it our task to counsel conciliation, moderation, harmony-" in essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all "things, charity"- and to convince the more intelligent and candid of our opponents that the Republican is not a fanatical, bigoted, exclusive party-that the ends we contemplate are not sectional but truly and beneficently National; and that we meditate no wronge to the South, but rather her renovation and advancement-and that our principles and purposes are not incendiary and destruct ive, but identical with these of her own honored revolutionary patriots, including Washington and Jefferson. Only let the truth on this head be generally known, and our cause must triumph in 1860.

### ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

The reception given by the King of Sardinia to the deputation from Romagna, of which we have an account by the steamship Indian, did not differ materially from that which he had before given to the deputies of Tuscany, Parms, and Modena. As in those cases, so in this, he went as far as he could without actually accepting the offer of annexation. to encourage the inhabitants of Romagna to persist in the stand they had taken. He accepts the championship of the wishes of the people of Romagus, and will undertake their cause before the great Need we repeat that the great end we seek is a Powers. As in his replies to the deputations of will almost do itself.

the Duchies, he still affects to rely on the aid of the French Emperor, whose sense of justice and generous friendship for Italy must impel him-so the King thinks-to finish the great work he has so brilliantly commenced.

To judge, however, from the Paris journals,

which are supposed to echo the opinions and wishes

of Napoleon, he is by no means yet reconciled to

the apperation of Central Italy to Piedmont It is

curious to observe how completely, in the discussion of this Italian question, the English and French journals have changed places. Previous to the late war, the French journals were ultra Italian, urging with great emphasis the cause of Italian nationality, the necessity that Austrian influence should be eliminated, and that, in the administration of the Italian Governments, the sentiments of the people should be consulted. The pretensions of Austria to deminate in the affairs of Central Italy were made, indeed, the very ground of French interventien. Since the peace of Villafranca, the cause of Italian nationality has become quite subordinate, at Paris, to the recetablishment of the Administration of Central Italy on a basis satisfactory to Austria; and those same insinuations against Sardinia, of hazarding, through a seifish ambition, the peace of Europe, in which the English papers indulged previous to the late war, are now reechoed from Paris. It is objected to the annexation of the Central Italian Duchies to Sardinis, that it might render her too strong, that it would destroy the equilibrium between her and the Kingdom of Naples, and that it would render impossible that Italian Confederation which, according to the Emperor Napoleon, is the only means of giving a practical operation to the idea of Italian nationality. It is even denied that the present movement in Central Italy in favor of annexation can be relied upon as expressing the deliberate wish of the people. The numerical statement of the voting in Tuscany on the question of annexation, lately published, does not carry with it (so some of the Paris journais allege) the weight due to universal suffrage. It appears from this statement that out of a population of a million and eight hundred thousand there were but sixty eight thousand three bundred and eleven, or four in a bundred, who were inscribed as entitled to vote, and of this number, only thirty-five thousand two hundred and forty exercised that privilege; so that the nation's will was expressed on this occasion by one out of fifty of the inhabitants. At Florence, more than haif of those entitled to vote neglected to do so, proving thereby, so it is argued, if not actual opposition to the project of annexation, at least no enthusisem for it. Even granting that just now the wish of the inbabitants is decidedly in that direction, who can tell-so they ask at Paris-how long it will last? Florence, Parms and Modens, would not be likely to be a great while contented with being provincial towns of a kingdom of which Turin was the capital; and who knows that the recall of the exiled Princes might not in a little while be demanded in connection with the idea, so powerful in Italy, of

local independence ? While the Paris journals are thus busy in throwing cold water on the project of the annexation of Central Italy to Sardinia, The London Times insists that the whole history of the movement in Central Italy shows that it is based on a deep public sentiment, and that it would be a gross outrage on the people to compel them to take back the sovereigns whom they have so deliberately repudiated.

How this question is to be brought to a decision is still a matter of great doubt. It would appear that the Conference at Zurich which has just been resumed has abandoned it altogether,-in fact, the whole programme of Villafranca except the session of Lembardy through France to Sardinia. A European Congress, should it be held, would be very slow in its motions, and meanwhile any local disturbances which might break out in Central Italy might be made the occasion of an armed interference on the part of Austria. The death of the Duke of Modens, who has no children, would, under the treaties of 1815, give Austria a right to the possession of that Duchy.

## THE REGISTRY AT HAND

On Tuesday next (18th inst.) the Inspectors of Election in the several Election districts of our State are directed by law to register the name of every legal voter in their respective Districts preparatory to our approaching State Election. We make, therefore, a last appeal to good citizens of all parties, but especially to Republicans, to be prepared to aid them in making a perfect Registry at the first trial, so as to leave nothing to be done at the revision, two weeks later. It may, in most instances be perfected at once, so as to render the legal re vision a mere formality. Then why not have it so?

We beg each New-York Republican who may read this article to sit down the very evening thereafter and make out a list of all the legal voters known to him as residents of his Election District, but especially of those who did not vote therein last Fall, calling a meeting of the Republicans of said District for the earliest possible evening, which should be that of Saturday, 15th inst., if practicable. Therein let the several lists be compared, and let all the names be drawn off upon one new list, arranged alphabetically. Then let half a dozen residents of the different neighborhoods in said District present said list to the Inspectors on Tuesday next, so that they may improve upon it if possible, and adopt it if they cannot mend it. With proper care and vigilance, an official Registration may be made in pine-tenths of the Districts which will contain the name of every legal voter in said district, and not one other. This done, the polling of illegal votes therein will be evermore a work of great difficu'ty and danger, and can hardly be carried to any extent even in the worst dens of our great cities. Men and brethren! help to make the Registry perfect, and be specially sure that every Democrat who is a legal voter is registered, no matter how much he hates and maligns the Registry Law. Let no legal voter's mulishness operate to mar the perfection of the Registry; let us show that the single object of the advocates of Registration is not party advantage but a pure Suffrage and honest

Of course, a good many will choose to be present at the Registration; but there is no need that one voter in ten shall de so. Those who voted last Fall will be registered of course, unless they have meantime removed or died. The registration of new comers in a district, and those now first entitled to vote, must be specially leoked after; but the recognized residents of the district who know them to be legal voters can do what is needful, though such voters be personally absent. In short, we can have a perfect Registry at a very small cost if those who choose to be ruled by legal rather than by illegal voters will give a little time and thought sessonably to the work. Let us resolve to have

IN PROTECTION NEEDED?

The Evening Post argues that Protective Daties are not needed, from the fact that certain manufacturing companies in New England have recently declared semi-annual dividends of four or five per cent If some one should argue that there could be no pinching poverty or squalid misery in our City, because there are a hundred residents in it who severally enjoy incomes of \$50,000 to \$100,000 per annum, The Post would probably deem the ogic inconclusive.

We presume that the annual product of all our Home Manufactures-using the term in its broadest sense-cannot certainly fall short of Five Hundred Millions per annum, while our imports of Foreign Manufactures must range below Two Hundred Millions. In other words, we are making at home three dollars' worth of Wares and Fabrics for every dollar's worth we buy abroad. And we presume those Home Manufactures are generally produced at a profit. Individuals lose and break in all branches of fabrication; but our manufactures are generally prosecuted at a living profit, or hey could not be maintained. We are agreed, then, as we understand The

Post, that the Home Production of our Wares and Fabrics, so far as it has yet been carried, is a good thing; we only differ as to the propriety, or perhaps as to the means, of corrying it further. The Five Hundred Millions' worth per annum of Cotton, Woolen and other Fabrics, Stoves and Hollow Ware, Cut Nails, Edge Tools, Farm Implements, Locks, Bolts, Screws, Castings, Clocks, &c., &c., that we now make, are afforded cheaper to our consumers-in our view, very much cheaperthan they would be if imported. Compare the average prices at which our consumers obtain these articles with those at which they are afforded to the people of Europe, and, taking quality into account, we are sure they are cheaper here than

Let us illustrate our position by the article of Stoves. We had occasion to examine the large number and variety of Stoves exhibited at the great World's Exhibition in London, eight years ago; and we are sure they did not compare in excellence of des gu, neatness of workmanship, nor even in cheapness, with those exhibited last week at our State For at Albany The British plates were twice as thick as they need or should be; the wares were every way clumsy and inelegant as compared with the New-York stoves. We are confident that the single Albany firm of Rathbone & Co., which had thirty or forty different patterns of stoves on exhibition, and whose new "Good Samsritan " took the first premium there, could very far excel any similar manufactory in Europe. And theirs is but one among several concerns engaged in the stove business at Albany, altogether employing two thousand men and using twenty-five thoueand tuns of iron per annum. Every year witnesses rew and striking improvements in this branch of American industry, though its excellence has long since put foreign competition out of sight. This country imports no stoves, but the market for American stoves is constantly extending and improving in Canada, Australia, and other regions where our fabrics meet those of Europe in open competition. So is it with Yankee Clocks; so with Drills and other substantial Cotton Fabrics. We believe the rule to be absolute that wherever in any field of production American genius and dexterity have been allowed, for a reasonable time, a fair chance for development, uncrushed and uncrippled by European competition, they have uniformly vindicated their essential superiority by producing a cheaper and better article than ever was or could be imported. There may be exceptions to this rule, but we do not know any.

The Cotton manufactories cited by The Post certainly form no exception. Time was, when British experience, capital, and unlimited command of markets, were too powerful for our infant Cotton manufacture, which went down like grass before them. But the Embargo, the War, and finally Mr. Calhoun's Tariff of 1816, imposing a heavy specific duty on imported Cottons, equal to 100 per cent. ad valorem, gave our manufacturers "a place whereon and now they can "move So far as plain Cotton fabrics are concerned, we no more need Protection than a frog needs a great coat. We sell these goods in China, in Brazil, in most open markets, in fair competition with their British counterparts, and would continue to make them though the Tariff were utterly abolished. So with Flannels, with Satinets, and with many other descriptions of Woolens. So with Edge Tools, Clocks, Cut Nails, and most kinds of castings. We should continue to manufacture most of these, and to make them at a profit, though every customhouse were tipped into the ocean.

But not so, unhappily, with Broadcloths, with Silks, with Watches, with the more delicate Wares, and with many of the more costly and fashionable descriptions of Cotton, Linen, and mixed Fabrics. Partly because of a current presumption that the Foreign fabrics are the more tasteful and of better quality and finish-a presumption which tends ever o convert itself into a reality-we are still buying these mainly from abroad-buying them, as we think to our country's serious injury and loss. We do most earnestly believe-and our faith is founded on extensive inquiry and careful study-that our people might produce two-thirds of the Metals, Wares and Fabrics they now import, at a real cost far below their present—that we should thus secure steadier employment for our labor and better prices for our farmers' products-that we should thus arrest the efflux of gold which now drains us of the Precious Metals faster than California can produce them-that we should stop running in debt abroad and begin paying off the awful balance we already owe-and that we should thus diminish the frequency and modify the intensity of what are blindly termed Panics, and, while enforcing our own prosperity, improve, by diminishing largely the proportion of non-producers, the condition of Labor throughout the world.

\*Such are our earnest convictions; and now, if The Post thinks the ends we meditate may be attained without Protection, we only beg it to infuse its faith into its Free-Trade friends. Let it but persuade the capitalists of its school to devote their energies and means to the fabrication of the Iron, Cutlery, Broadcloths, Fine Cottons, Silks, Watches, &c., &c., that we now import, so as to give American Labor employment in producing them, and stop the depletion of our Bank vaults and the further swelling of our enormous Foreign Debt, and we agree never to say another word in favor of Protection, which we regard but as a means to an end. Let the rich men who say the Tariff as it is gives ample Protection-or that none is neededust set to work and employ their capital as though they believed what they assert, and we want nothing more. But so long as the Free-Traders as a class fight shy of investing their means in those the work done right the first time; after that, it | manufacturing enterprises whereof our country still painfully feels the need, how can we believe

they are sincere in their averments that there is no need of further Protection?

REDISTRICTING. The Common Council of our City, with the approval of the Mayor, has recently made a new subdivision of the several Wards into Election Districts. Its general features will be seen by the fol-

ewing	ranie:			
Wards	No. Dista, '58.	Do. '59.	Total vote, '5	
	5	5	1,843	1,659
	2	2	807	537
	4	4	1,383	700
IV.	5	7	2,689	5 535
V.	6	8	3,231	2,595
VI.	8	9	2,880	2,575
VII.	9	9	4,454	3,856
VIII.	11	19	4,139	3,554
	12	12	5,793	5,243
	6	6	3,520	2,605
	12	18	5,612	4,263
	5	6	1,747	1,953
	7	7	3,590	2,818
	7	10	3,218	2,808
	10	10	3,799	3,101
	10	10	5,906	4,531
	14	18	6,448	5,603
	10	14	5,186	4,440
	5	5	2,183	2,284
	12	14	5,508	5,291
	7	11	3,294	3,703
	8	8	3,076	3,291
	. ==		70.000	20.700
	1 175	205	79,606	69,702
-The	ese figures tell	their o	wn story.	There was

no possible public need of this multiplication of Election Districts-no beneficent or righteous end to be subserved thereby. The law requires but one District to every five hundred voters, and the XIth Ward had fully that number, yet its Districts are increased at one jump from twelve to eighteen! The VIIIth Ward had already too many Districts, but a new one is made, though its population does not increase. It has now as many Districts as the IXth, which has a full third more voters. The VIth Ward had one-third more Districts than were needed, yet here is another created. The IVth and Vth have each two new Districts-all as useless as a fifth wheel to a coach. The XIVth, XVIIth, XVIIIth, XXth, and XXIst are similarly treated. at a heavy cost to the City, and with no advantage to any but the Democratic wireworkers, intent on subverting the Registry Law and pouring in a flood of illegal votes at the State Election. Republicans of every Ward! provide now for watching every Registry Board, but especially those appointed to manipulate the Five Points, Hook, Cherry-street, and other Democratic strongholds! Will not the General Committee take care that these dens be carefully looked after?

The Herald persists in its atrocious calumny importing that the Republican majority of our last Legislature sought to " control the appointment of Registrars of Voters in our City." The naked fact, that having ample power to do otherwise, they confided the selection of those Registrars to an equally balanced, impartial Board, refutes this libel. Had there been no treachery in that Board, neither party would have had any advantage, and the selection of fair, impartial Registrars was morally certain. What can The Herald hope to gain by sticking to its exploded slander and refusing to let its readers see its refutation ?

From first to last, the Republicans have desired nothing but fair play in the premises, and the polling of legal votes alone. This was the object of the Registry Law, and its sole object, as The Herald well knows. Give us three capable, upright, intelligent citizens as Registrars in each District, and we are willing that two of them should be our political adversaries. All we desire is that, while all legal votes are taken, all others which may be offered shall be detected and rejected. Wita this we shall be content, and with nothing less. And this is just what the Tammany managers don't want, and mean to prevent, as is proved by their choice of Registrars.

The Herald, while glossing over, and even justifying, the most unblushing rascalities of the Democratic wire-workers, disclaims being a Democratic organ! Will it please answer us these questions-1. What distinctive principle avowed by the National Democracy does it fail to indorse? 2. What distinctive principle of the Republicans does it uphold ? 3. What iniquity perpetrated by the Democracy or its leaders has it failed to uphold and justify? If none, how can it continue to prate of its independence?

We are able, at last, to announce that the rick men and rowdies of the Democratic party bave some to a harmonious understanding. Muscle has succumbed to Money: Kennedy and the other aspirants are shoved saide; and Mr. John A. Dix is to be the candidate of Tammany Hall.

Mr. Dix is a thoroughgoing party man, but much more respectable than, in the course of nature, was to be expected from that time honored institution. For instance, he would not himself have perpetrated the shameful outrage, for which Mosers. Bell and Purdy are responsible, in the choice of Registrars: nor would be assume the responsibility of appointing to office gentlemen like Mr. John C. Heenan or Mr. Frank McCabe; but, on the other hand, he is far inferior to the other Democratic candidate for Mayor, the Hon. Fernando Wood, in energy and decision of character, and in administrative capacity. In short, Mr. Dix is much better as a candidate than he will be likely to prove as Mayor, should he by any chance be elected. Having failed as a politician for want of courage, fidelity to his convictions, and steaduress of purpose, he is not the man to gain honorable distinction in so difficult a position as Mayor of New-York However, as we say, he will be a pretty fair candidate among the rich section of the Demecracy; and thanks are due to them for compelling or buying the nomination of so decent a person.

Let the Republicans now select a candidate of superior business ability and equal respectability of character-though it is not necessary that he should be a rich man-and they will elect him.

The N. Y. Times recently volunteered to give us information on political topics. Thanking our neighbor for his kindness, we asked him just one question, namely: What was it that you did mean by the "Northern sectionalism" which you said the South could crush out by sending conservative men to the Charleston Convention? We have waited several days for an answer, but none is yet voucheafed us. How soon may we expect one? Might not The Times better devote its energies to giving one than to garbling and caricaturing our arguments for Protection?

As the time approaches for nominating the Republican candidates for the Legislature from this City, there is one point with regard to which we hope our friends will see that their nominees occupy the right position. We refer to the reduction of the enormous incomes of our County Offi-